Some Use Cases for Distributed Computing Cafe Group

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Introduction

- " Focus on use cases for production systems
- " Introduce some other use cases for distributed analysis
- " Description of CMS production systems
 - " In general
 - " What we have at FNAL
- " Conclusions Towards Requirements and Scenarios

- The physicist specifies a job for complete production processing; he specifies parameters for generation, simulation, digitization, ntuple creation, and CMS software version.
 - " Could be a mixture of physicists and production experts at first; eventually I see this as a tool for physicists.
 - " I am implicitly assuming that the production job could run anywhere.

- The physicist specifies a job for partial production processing; he specifies the input data set and parameters starting at digitization/pileup stage for example, for software versions of existing processed data.
 - " Once again, I am implicitly assuming that the input data and the processing may not reside/take place at the local site.
 - " Important point is the specification of data.

- " The physicist tracks progress of a production processing job.
- The physicist queries for existing data that matches or nearly matches his search criterion.

 (Monte carlo or real data.)
 - " Exact match may not be necessary on things like minor software version number.

- The physicist specifies data to be run over with his own analysis program. The physicist may submit his own executable along with the job with a description of the output.
 - " Once again, this may not happen at the local site.
- " The physicist declares data to be of no more use.
 - " This could be important; nature abhors empty

Production Systems - General

- " Some Definitions:
 - " Runtime Environment The collection of all environment variables, executables, and shared libraries needed to accomplish some task but no specifying the task.
 - Job Environment The collection of all environment variables, executables, and shared libraries needed to specify some task.
 - I'm sure that there are exceptions to some of the

Production Systems - General

- " There is a valid CMS runtime environment accessible from all production nodes.
- There is an Objectivity federation present with AMS server and Lock server accessible from all production nodes.
- " There is some mass storage repository accessible to serve fz files and store results, log files, etc.
- " Production proceeds in a vertical fashion (ie- al.

Production Systems - General

- Production is script driven; specification/documentation of the production process is in the scripts.
- " Validation is log-file driven.
- " Tracking is script driven and not database driven.

FNAL System

- " cms_prod_util, v1_0_2, available from FNAL CD cvs server.
- " CMSIM scripts not yet released ...
- " Self tracking; if components are run automatically at intervals then complete OOHIT/OODigi processing is initiated merely by appearance of new fz files.
- " CARF run number information is kept and cross correlated with the fz files and other CARF run numbers and the batch job ids. This will help

Conclusion - Towards Requirements and Scenarios

- " Location Transparency:
 - " Functional independence of where the operation is carried out and where the data resides.
- " Robustness:
 - " Robust against single points of failure
- " Scalability:
 - " Robust against addition of users/institutes and resources
- " Optimizable